

lucent, the exterior smoothish, but obscurely marked with about 20 very shallow radial lines. Greatest inflation of the valves situated just back of and below the beaks.

Length 3.7 mm., height 2.7 mm. (type).

Although rare, as far as we may judge from present records, the species seems to have a general distribution through the southern part of the Panamic province, from southern Panama to northern Peru. We have specimens from the following localities:

PANAMA: Bucaru, at the southern tip of the Los Santos Peninsula, one specimen.

COLOMBIA: Isla del Gallo, to the north of Tumaco, one specimen.

ECUADOR: Punta Callo, on the coast west of Jipijapa, Prov. of Manabi, three or four specimens.

PERU: Caletto Sal, north of Mancora, Department of Tumbex, 2 specimens, Type 179845 ANSP.

The photographic figures might give one the impression that the projection of the lunule into the valve cavity stands free from the valve below it. This is not the case, as it forms a little buttress, with slightly spreading base, lost in shadow in the photograph. The type is a left valve, fig. 10, but a paratype right valve is mounted with it in the collection. No entire specimen was found.

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## NEW PERUVIAN LAND MOLLUSKS

By H. A. PILSBRY

The collections of Dr. W. Weyrauch, of Lima, Peru, submitted to me for study, contain many interesting land shells, a considerable number being new to science. A paper describing these will soon appear; meantime I select two which have been named in his honor, for illustration in NAUTILUS.

*BOSTRYX WEYRAUCHI*, n. sp. Plate 9, fig. 5.

Shell having the general appearance of *B. cremothauma* Pils. being wider than high, acutely carinate and openly umbilicate; opaque, nearly white, with four indistinct spiral bands of pinkish-cinnamon on the base and some faint streaks above. Surface matt, with rather fine, uneven sculpture of strongly retractive

wrinkles on the upper surface, the base with some low axial ridges and traces of a few impressed spirals. Whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , the first two whorls convex, projecting as an apical mucro, smooth and white. Following whorls flattened, concave above the peripheral keel, which projects above the suture on the penult whorl. Lower surface concave below the keel, then sloping to a strong keel around the broad, funnel-shaped umbilicus. The suture descends rather deeply in front. Aperture semicircular, cinnamon colored within, the peristome paler, expanded, somewhat angular at the termination of the peripheral angle, the margins approaching rather closely. Height 17.8 mm., diameter 20 mm.

Ninabamba, near Ayacucho, Peru, at 2000 meters elevation. Type 179979 ANSP.

This is a second member of the subgenus *Platybostryx*. It is larger than *B. eremothauma* with more elevated spire, narrower umbilicus and less angular outer lip. The color markings described are rather faint. Named in honor of Dr. W. Weyrauch.

NEOPETRAEUS WEYRAUCHI, n. sp. Plate 9, fig. 4.

The shell is acutely and broadly ovate with an umbilicus narrow within but becoming very wide by deviation of the last half whorl. Rather solid though not thick. Pale pinkish buff, with chestnut-brown markings in form of three spiral series of spots on the penult whorl, and on the last a subsutural irregular series of streaks, a band of small spots at periphery and another in middle of upper surface; immediately below periphery a continuous nearly black band, with a narrower one in the middle of the base, the space below it streaked with chestnut-brown. Whorls  $6\frac{1}{3}$ , the apex somewhat mucronate, with *Neopetracus* sculpture typical in pattern but extremely weak; following whorls nearly flat, with rather weak, uneven, wrinkle striation. Suture hardly impressed, ascending to the lip. Aperture oval, pinkish vinaceous and showing the bands within. Peristome thin, whitish, the outer and basal margins very little expanded, columellar margin dilated forward. Length 28.5 mm., diameter 20 mm., length of aperture 16 mm.

Huaraz, Santa Valley, Peru, at 3200 meters. Type 179980 ANSP.

Near *N. atahualpa* (Dohrn), but it differs by having the suture not at all impressed, being filled by the keel of the whorls, which continues nearly to the last whorl. The outlines near the summit are more concave, becoming convex on the last two whorls. *N. tessellatus* (Shuttl.) has a more straightly conic spire.